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From: Fisher, Timothy
Sent: 2017-06-07T10:57:08-04:00
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[DOIDataExecutiveSummaryTemplateonMonumentsReview_5_22_2017.docx.docx](#)
[DOIDataRequestRelatedtoReviewofNationalMonuments.docx](#)
[DOIDataRequestAdditionalInformationRequestedTemplate_5_22_2017.docx.docx](#)

Hi Nikki

Here are the documents for Carrizo Plain National Monument (CPNM) for review.

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Call for Data Related to Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)**Carrizo Plain National Monument**

Please help us gather information about each of the items listed below, for each of the National Monuments listed below in Table 1.

1. Documents Requested

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

- i. The RMP approved in April of 2010 can be accessed via:
<https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=105047>

b. Record of Decision

- i. Can be accessed via; <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=105047>

c. Public Scoping Documents

Carrizo Plain National Monument RMP/EA Timeline 2005

Jan. 21	CD of Draft document
Jan 21-April 15	Completed Editing, formatting, insert maps, front and rear matter/TOC/glossary/index and production of production-ready PDF document, instructions, CD and Web versions, bookmarks and link files estimate 60 days due to contract issues
May 1-10	Document Printed/ hard copies distributed (7-10 days per printer) Web version delivered to BLM
May 15	Public notification of Draft Plan Availability: no FR notice
July 1-15	Public Meetings, held at Taft, Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo, and Carrisa Plains
July 15	60 day Public Comment Period ends

Aug 1-Sept 1	Public Comments responded by staff
September 20	Issue proposed plan/FONSI/DR
	Public notification of Plan Availability
October 31	30 day protest period ends
November 1-30	Edit, upgrade, finalize RMP Document
December 1	Release Final Carrizo Plain National Monument Plan

Meetings were held with the public and the Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) in the development of the alternatives, review of the alternatives and development and review of the proposed alternative. These meetings took place in Bakersfield, Carrisa Plains, San Luis Obispo. The public planning process started in July 2002 through 2011 involving the public, tribes and Monument Advisory Committee.

d. Presidential Proclamation

- i. Presidential Proclamation 7393 of January 17, 2001 is in this folder.

2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present**

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. Include in this folder is the Recreational Management Information System (RMIS) data for annual visitation from 2001 until 2016. Visitations fluctuates from lows in the 20,000's to highs in 80,000's depending on wildflowers expressions.

b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)

- i. There has only been one application for a new transmission line during this time period. Pacific Gas and Electric (PGE) applied on 3/30/2016. PGE has done public scoping for this project, however they currently put a hold on the project. There have been 3 renewals on existing right-of- ways originally issued between 1949 and 1970.
- ii. Energy-annual production of oil and gas for the Morales Canyon and Russell Ranch fields.
- iii. Oil and Gas Production
Year Oil BBLS Gas MCFS

2001	13,195	11,725
2002	11,217	10,382
2003	14,911	4,991
2004	18,691	7,730
2005	19,462	10,463
2006	18,597	13,855
2007	14,004	3,553
2008	14,571	2,538
2009	16,455	105
2010	12,342	310
2011	9,765	13,040
2012	11,597	13,487
2013	14,513	16,665
2014	13,863	22,758
2015	10,121	3,717
2016	8,845	2,909

Difference in production from year to year may be related to changes in operators ownership with the facilities, price fluctuation of commodities, and/or return to production after periodic idle well reviews.

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. There are no solid mining activities on the Monument.
 - ii. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. There are no active timber operations in the Monument.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. There are two types of grazing authorizations within the boundary of the Monument and some authorizations are only partially within the boundary. There are six traditional Section 15 grazing leases on seven grazing allotments and eight annual Free Use grazing permits, issued only for the management of vegetation to meet plan objectives rather than the production of livestock forage, on nine grazing allotments. The Free Use grazing permits were established in 1995.
 - ii. The 1996 Caliente RMP lists AUMs prior to designation, but also prior to many acquisitions and actions to split allotments or otherwise modify boundaries.
 - iii. The Carrizo Plain National Monument was designated in 2001. The 2008

Draft RMP describes conditions after most acquisitions were completed prior to the final 2010 Carrizo Plain National Monument RMP.

Annual AUMs permitted within the Carrizo Plain National Monument (CPNM):

Grazing Allotment #	Total AUMs in 1996	CPNM AUMs in 2008	CPNM AUMs in 2016	Reason for differences
Traditional Section 15 Grazing Leases:				
00015	Part of 7,882	1,840/ 7,936	2,039/ 8,091	Land acquisitions
00022	40	40	83	Land acquisitions
00031	2,295	2,295	1,341	Compliance with objectives of Monument RMP and laws, policy, and regulations for administering grazing leases.
00039	Part of 2,715	168/ 730	168/ 730	Allotment split prior to designation.
00044	3,182	3,182	1,341	Compliance with objectives Monument RMP and laws, policy, and regulations for administering grazing leases.
00096	Part of 1,073	188/ 939	188/ 939	Allotment boundary adjustments
03655	Part of 2,059	2/ 5	2/ 5	Allotment split prior to designation.
7 allotments		7,715	5,162	
Annual Free Use Grazing Permits for Vegetation Management Only:				
00018	643	3,350	3,350	Land acquisitions
00026	900	3,660	3,660	Land acquisitions
00029	3,099	13,070	13,070	Land acquisitions
00043	2,734	2,470	2,251	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00046	443	1,950	1,875	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00053	4,694	28,375	28,135	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00070	227	2,750	1,401	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.

00092	914	4,200	4,200	Land acquisitions
03945	0	0	261	Land acquisition
9 allotments		59,825	58,203	

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
- i. Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and water there are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska.
 - ii. The monument is open to hunting and is regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
- i. There are currently a total of 241 recorded archaeological sites within the CPNM. The majority of these sites are associated with the long history of Native American occupation of the Carrizo Plain. One hundred of these constitute scientifically and spiritually significant Native American heritage sites and have been awarded the highest level of national significance as the Carrizo Plain Archaeological District National Historic Landmark. An important component of this district is the 33 pictograph sites internationally recognized as among the most significant examples of their kind in the world. The CPNM also contains a large number of historic period sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites consist of remains and structures associated with mid-18th century settlement and homesteading and subsequent post World War II large scale agricultural development.
 - ii. The majority of the known archaeological sites (194) have been recorded since the designation of the CPNM. This is largely due to a marked increase in the completion of archaeological surveys during this period. Since 2001, approximately 22,500 acres, roughly 10% of the monument, has been surveyed for cultural sites.
 - iii. Due to the deep history of Native American use and occupation of the Carrizo Plain and the presence of identified sacred sites, contemporary tribes maintain strong ties with the area. The BLM provides tribal access and assist with facilitating ceremonies. In recognition of the significant

tribal values associated with the Carrizo Plain, the BLM coordinated with several affiliated groups to establish the Carrizo Plain Native American Advisory Committee in 1997. Since, the BLM continues to work closely with Committee members and other interested tribes and Native American individuals to insure the CPNM is managed in manner compatible with tribal values.

3. Information on activities occurring during the **5 years prior to designation**

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. Prior to designation, traffic counters were not installed. RMIS data is only available from 1999 to current. Visitation numbers from 1996-1998 are based on counts conducted at the Visitor Center. Annual visitation fluctuates significantly based on the amount of wildflowers.

Year	Visitors
2000	18660
1999	9554
1998	3070
1997	1044
1996	1055

b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)

- i. There were no applications for new lines during this time period. There was 1 amendment and 1 renewal for right -of-ways originally issued between 1949 and 1970.
- ii. There were a total of 8 right-of-ways issued between 1949 and 1970.
- iii. Energy – Annual production of oil and gas on the Russell Ranch Field and the Morales Canyon Field.
- iv. Oil and Gas production in the monument.

Year	Oil BBLs	Gas MCFS
1996	29,488	27,982
1997	24,427	27,104
1998	21,207	54,086
1999	22,275	17,427
2000	15,983	15,770

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. There have been no applications for solid mineral development on the Monument.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. No timber in the Monument
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. There are two types of grazing authorizations within the boundary of the Monument and some authorizations which are only partially within the boundary. There are six traditional Section 15 grazing leases on seven grazing allotments and eight annual Free Use grazing permits, which are issued only for the management of vegetation to meet plan objectives rather than the production of livestock forage, on nine grazing allotments. The Free Use grazing permits were established in 1995.
 - ii. The 1996 Caliente RMP lists AUMs prior to designation, but also prior to many acquisitions and actions to split allotments or otherwise modify boundaries.
 - iii. The Carrizo Plain National Monument was designated in 2001. The 2008 Draft RMP describes conditions after most acquisitions were completed prior to the final 2010 CPNM RMP.

Annual AUMs permitted within the Carrizo Plain National Monument:

Grazing Allotment #	Total AUMs in 1996	CPNM AUMs in 2008	CPNM AUMs in 2016	Reason for differences
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- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
- i. Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and water there are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska.
 - ii. The monument is open to hunting and is regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
- i. Prior to designation of the CPNM, the Carrizo Plain was widely

recognized as containing a large number of scientifically significant historical resources. During this period, the BLM made efforts to ensure these resources were managed according to the federal regulatory framework for historic sites. This would have continued to occur in the absence of the CPNM designation, this framework does not promote the level of site protection addressed in the CPNM proclamation. In addition, opportunities for cultural survey, research, preservation measures, and public interpretation were limited prior to designation due to the lack of funding specific to the management of these highly significant resources.

4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present **if the Monument had not been designated**

The answer to this question is highly speculative. The question is best answered with qualitative (rather than quantitative) data.

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site
 - i. If the monument hadn't been designated, BLM would still anticipate visitor numbers to increase due to population centers growth in areas adjacent to the National Monument (including Los Angeles and San Francisco). However BLM would not expect visitation to increase from outside of California. National and international tourists visit due to monument designation, gateway communities, and the Friends of Carrizo association's outreach, education and social media efforts increasing awareness about the monument.
 - ii. All off highway vehicles prior to designation were allowed on designated routes, since designation only street legal vehicles are allowed on designated routes.
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
 - i. The designation of the monument has not affected rights-of-way renewals. The proclamation recognizes valid and existing rights.
 - ii. There are two existing active oil fields in the Monument. The proclamation recognizes valid existing rights. Applications for activities in the oil fields have been processed in accordance with the proclamation. Prior to designation there were some small exploratory test sites outside the existing fields with the potential of having 1-3 drilled wells.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. There have been no applications for mineral exploration. If it were a valid existing right it would be processed in accordance with the proclamation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar

measure)

- i. No timber in the Monument
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. Prior to designation and since 1995, most of the acquired lands within today's' monument boundary have been managed for grazing to meet resource management objectives and not specific to the production of livestock forage. All 15 grazing leases prior to designation and lie within today's' monument boundary have been retained and managed under the laws, regulations, and policies followed by the BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits and leases on all lands under its jurisdiction. The current amount and level of livestock grazing would likely be the same as presented in section 2e.
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. The BLM does not have sufficient information to predict how designation of the monument has impacted participation rates in subsistence activities.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. Prior to the designation of the CPNM, archaeological surveys within the area had been largely limited to project specific individual parcel clearances. This is in contrast to the larger scale, landscape level surveys conducted following the monument designation. As a result, prior to 2001, there were 47 recorded archaeological sites within the CPNM. The majority of these are the well-known Native American pictograph sites and are the hallmark of the Carrizo Plain archaeological record. It is likely archaeological surveys, and the ensuing resource information critical to effective management, would be curtailed to pre-monument levels due to reduced funding if the CPNM had not been designated.
 - ii. It has been long understood the Carrizo Plain was associated with contemporary Native American religious and heritage values. In 1997, the BLM, in partnership with affiliated tribes, chartered the Carrizo Plain Native American Advisory Committee (NAAC). Since, the BLM has worked closely with both the NAAC and other tribal members in developing and implementing land management actions in this area. Due to Bureau wide BLM policies regarding tribal coordination requirements, a similar level of tribal coordination would have likely occurred in the absence of the monument designation. However, the proclamation, and the

additional funding to support these goals, increased opportunities to insure that these tribal heritages and spiritual places are preserved.

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

- i. There have been no changes to boundaries.

6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment

- i. Prior to the Carrizo becoming a National Monument it was managed as a Natural Area. It had a management plan developed with the public and BLM partners. While developing the plan, public meetings were held in Taft, Cuyama, San Luis Obispo, and Carrisa Plains. The Carrizo was then being proposed as a National Conservation Area (NCA). First by Congressman Walter Capps then after his passing, his wife Congresswoman Lois Capps.
 - ii. 5/11/1999 Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives
 - iii. 9/22/1999 Meeting in San Luis Obispo with Congresswoman Capps, BLM, Partners, Hunters, Ranchers, Environmentalists, Oil persons, and County Supervisors.
 - iv. 11/6/1999 Secretary of Interior, Congresswoman Capps and all the persons in the 9/22/1999 meeting. At this meeting the Secretary suggested an Advisory Committee be formed as a subgroup of the Resource Advisory Council (RAC). With representatives from the RAC and persons with local interest in the Carrizo.
 - v. 11/23/1999 Meeting at the Carrisa Farm building. Meeting with the Carrizo Advisory committee and general public to discuss National Conservation Area designation.
 - vi. 12/13/1999 Carrizo Plain Advisory Committee meeting discussing designation.
 - vii. 3/28-29/ 2000 Meeting on Carrizo at the Visitor Center, Secretary of Interior, Congresswoman Capps, Native Americans, local ranchers, environmentalists, oil interest, hunters, partners, press and general public. Discussing National Conservation Area designation.
- Throughout this process comments were encouraged from the public and interest groups.

7. Terms of Designation

- i. Refer to Proclamation for the terms of designation. No additional background (e.g., legislated land exchanges or Congressional budget provisions, etc.).

**New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act**

BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Carrizo Plain National Monument

- a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills
There were no legislative or appropriations bills referencing Carrizo Plain.
- b) Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations.

The following could provide some options to protect specific resources found in the Carrizo Plain National Monument. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in Carrizo Plain National Monument.

The authorities listed below are useful management tools to address impacts and mitigation for the relevant resources which may occur as a result of federal actions. However, the CPNM Proclamation contains specific provisions for the protection of heritage objects and values extending beyond specific resources concerns. This emphasis on protection rather than mitigation, is a critical distinction in the preservation of significant historic objects within the CPNM. The CPNM proclamation states that the CPNM contains “exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest” and that the purpose of this designation, and the provisions it contains, is the “protection of these objects”. This protection is largely derived through the extra regulatory proclamation provisions for limitations on uses which are known to impact heritage objects and values and requirements that the BLM shall implement the purposes of the proclamation to protect these resources.

National Historic Preservation Act, (NHPA) as stated above, the provisions of the CPNM proclamation identify that heritage objects shall be managed in a manner that promotes their protection and provides for limitations on uses that have the potential to adversely affect them. This places an emphasis upon preservation, and provides a mechanism for the avoidance of adverse effects to historic properties, which exceeds requirements for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. This increased protection would also apply to historic properties contributing to the Carrizo Plain Archaeological District National Historic Landmark (NHL). Although the NHL benefits from enhanced preservation requirements under NHPA, limitations on potential effects directly benefits these important resources.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, (NAGPRA) Requirements and protections under NAGPRA would apply to the same degree within the CPNM, as elsewhere.

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, (PRPA)

Paleontological resources are among the significant objects of scientific and historic interest identified in the CPNM proclamation. As such, proclamation provisions further the protection of these resources. This places an emphasis on the proactive management and protection for fossil assemblages beyond that provided for in PRPA.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act, (ARPA) Requirements and protections under ARPA would apply to the same degree within the CPNM, as elsewhere.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)

Many of the significant heritage objects and values which are protected under the CPNM proclamation are associated with tribal religious beliefs. As a result, tribal places of religious importance and their protection and access benefit directly from CPNM proclamation provisions augment AIRFA requirements.

c) Designated wilderness areas (None),

Wilderness Study Areas (Caliente Mountain WAS (CA-010-042) 17,984 acre, and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics that are not WSAs; 13,319 acres managed for lands with wilderness characteristics.

The Caliente Mountain WSA was established in 1978 under section 603 of the Federal Lands Policy Act. Public lands managed for wilderness characteristics under the RMP were developed over a ten year-long collaborative public planning effort and with strong public support during the planning process.

d) Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history
None

e) Maps

Boundary of the Monument has not changed since designation. Map E.

f) Cultural or historical resources, particularly Tribal, located near a monument but not within the boundary that might benefit from inclusion in the monument

It is unknown if any cultural or historic resources outside of the monument would benefit from inclusion.

g) Other – general questions or comments

The Carrizo Plain National Monument, includes 204,000 acres of public lands managed by the BLM for the public's use and enjoyment. The monument located only a few hours from Los Angeles, is home to diverse communities of wildlife and plant species including 13 Federally listed Threatened and Endangered species. Native Americans have occupied the area for at least the last 10,000 years, including the Chumash, Salinian, and Yokuts Tribes. In addition, the monument provides many recreational opportunities, including hiking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, bicycle riding, tours of Native American rock art sites and

historical ranches, and wildlife and wildflower viewing. It also provides opportunities for solitude and alone time. The area is cooperatively managed by our managing partners California Department of Fish and Wildlife and The Nature Conservancy.

During the designation process of the Carrizo, stakeholders, non-profit organizations, Native Americans, and the general public were involved and commented throughout the entire process. The designation of the Monument had backing and support from these constituents.

Carrizo has many partners; Native American Advisory committee, three gateway communities, Monument Advisory council, and Friends of the Carrizo to help guide the management of the monument to achieve monument objectives.

With the designation of the monument there still are a wide range of recreational activities such as hunting, hiking, horseback riding, wildflower viewing and bicycle riding. Activities such as grazing and oil and gas production still are also active on the monument. The proclamation authorizes valid and existing rights throughout the monument.

During the planning process it was proposed by the public the area be closed for Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs). After going through the planning process and public comment the area was closed to non street legal OHVs; however there is an open OHV area adjacent to the monument boundary.

Executive Summary of Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Key Information about Carrizo Plain National Monument

Carrizo Plain National Monument (204,000 acres) was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 17, 2001. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy, and the California Department of Fish and Game and continues to be following designation. The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as oil production, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include geological, biological, historical and the rich human history. Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in the Carrizo Plain National Monument that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Multiple use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management planning efforts which include public participation. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

The public has helped to develop two previous plans guiding activities in the Carrizo. The Caliente RMP was approved in May 1997, and provides general guidance on a landscape level. The Carrizo Plain National Monument also had an interagency plan. Following many years of work with the Nature Conservancy and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), this plan was signed by BLM and the managing partners in 1999. In addition, in 2003, BLM completed public scoping for an RMP but a draft document was never issued. Three public meetings were held in 2002 in Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo and California Valley in the development of the 2003 draft plan. The planning process was re-initiated in 2005 with three additional public meeting in the same communities. Then in 2007 the BLM change focus from an Environmental Assessment to an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in 2007, however all comments received from the earlier planning efforts were carried forward into the EIS level of analysis to ensure the plan addressed the full range of public issues and concerns.

For the 2007 planning effort there was an RMP/EIS. Three additional public meetings were held in Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo and California Valley. During the scoping process BLM set up an informational website on the planning process as well accepting comments. BLM also had a dedicated informational phone line for comments or questions about the planning process.

Over-all were thirteen meetings held by the Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) and the public while developing the alternatives and the proposed action for the plan between July 2002

and October 2011.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Activities include; hunting, riding horses and bicycles, wildlife and wildflower viewing, camping and viewing cultural sites. We have two active oil fields in the monument as well as 16 grazing allotments on the monument. See attached economic snapshot for economic number. Visitation for the monument since the designation has steadily increased. Vehicle counters have been out since 2012 during this time numbers as follows;

Year	Visitors
2012	35,864
2013	42,517
2014	36,283
2015	40,697
2016	50,490
2017	89,467

Summary of Activities in Area for Five years Preceding Pre-Designation

Activities include; hunting, riding horses and bicycles, wildlife and wildflower viewing, camping and seeing cultural sites. You could also ride your OHV on designated roads. Two active oil fields and 16 grazing allotments.

Year	Visitors
2000	18,660
1999	9,554
1998	3,070
1997	1,044
1996	1,055

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Since designation the gateway communities in San Luis Obispo and Kern counties has seen a population and job growth of 25% or more. In addition personal incomes also grew during this time period. In addition the gateway communities have seen a rise in tourism and tourism dollars. Refer to attached economic snapshot and carrizo economic reports.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There has been no boundary adjustments since designation.